

## CEMENTING COMPOSITION WITH CONTROLLED MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

The present invention relates to cementing compositions for drilling oil, gas, water, geothermal, or analogous wells. More precisely, the invention relates to cementing compositions that are suitable for cementing zones of such wells that are subjected to extreme stresses.

In general, a well which is more than a few hundreds of meters deep is cased, and the annular space between the underground formation and the casing is cemented over all or part of its depth. The essential function of cementing is to prevent fluid exchange between the different formation layers through which the hole passes and to control the entry of fluid into the well, in particular to limit the entry of water. In production zones, the casing, the cement and the formation are all perforated, typically by the use of explosive perforating charges, over a few metres.

The cement positioned in the annular space in an oil well is subjected to a number of stresses throughout the lifetime of the well. The pressure inside the casing can increase or decrease as the fluid filling it changes or as additional pressure is applied to the well, such as when the drilling fluid is replaced by a completion fluid or by a fluid used in a stimulation operation. A change of temperature also creates stress in the cement, at least during the transition period before the temperatures of the steel and the cement come into equilibrium. In the majority of the above cases, the stressing process is sufficiently slow to enable it to be treated as a static process.

However, the cement is subjected to other stresses which are dynamic in nature either because they occur over a very short period, or because they are either periodical or repetitive to a greater or lesser extent. Perforating does not just cause an over-pressure of a few hundred bars inside the well, it also dissipates in the form of a shock wave. In addition, perforating creates a shock when the charge penetrates the cement and that shock subjects the zone surrounding the hole to large forces extending over a length of a few meters.

Another process that creates dynamic stresses in the cement and which is now very common in oilwell operations is when a window is cut in a cemented casing to create a sidetrack.

Milling the steel over a depth of several meters followed by drilling a sidetrack subjects the cement to shock and to vibration, which often damage it irreversibly.

In an article presented at the SPE (Society of Petroleum Engineers) annual conference and exhibition 1997 (SPE 38598, 5-8 October 1997) and in French patent application FR 97 11821, 23rd September 1997) Marc Thiercelin et al. have shown that the risk of rupture of a cement sheath depends on the thermo-elastic properties of the casing, of the cement, and of the formation which surrounds the well. A detailed analysis of the mechanisms leading to rupture of the cement sheath has shown that the risk of rupture of a cement sheath following an increase in pressure and/or temperature in the well is directly linked to the Young's modulus of the cement and is attenuated when the ratio (R) of the tensile strength TS of the cement over its Young's modulus E is increased.

Young's modulus is known to characterize the flexibility of a material. Thus to increase the ratio  $R = \text{Tensile strength} / \text{Young's modulus}$ , materials should be selected that have a low Young's modulus, in other words materials that are highly flexible.

One known way of increasing the flexibility of hardened cement is to reduce the density of a cement slurry by watering it down. However, this method is restricted to a density range of between 12 and 16 ppg.

WO 00/20350, WO 00/37387 and WO 01/25163 all disclose the use of flexible particles incorporated in cement to provide a degree of flexibility in the cement and some protection against the detrimental effects of induced stresses in the cement. WO 00/20350 discloses cement compositions that use rubber particles to provide flexibility. WO 00/37387 proposes the use of flexible particles having grain sizes of less than 500 $\mu\text{m}$ , Young's modulus of less than 5000MPa and densities of less than 1.5 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. Suitable materials in this role are thermoplastics, especially polyamides, polypropylene, polyethylene, etc., and polymers such as styrene divinyl benzene or styrene butadiene rubber (SBR). WO 01/25163 discloses the use of flexible particles with low compressibility together with dense material (hematite) to provide heavier flexible cements. The use of phenol-formaldehyde resins to modify cement mechanical properties is disclosed in UK Patent Application No. 0203505.3.

The Young's Modulus of a cementitious material is dependent on several parameters:

- the slurry porosity (defined as the volume of water divided by the volume of slurry)

- the nature and concentration of the fillers which can be blended with the cement
- the foam quality in foamed cement (defined as the volume of gas divided by the volume of the foamed slurry)

When considering conventional foamed cement or lightweight (extended) systems, the Young's Modulus of the set material is directly linked to the foam quality, i.e. gas content, (for foamed systems) or the slurry porosity, i.e. water content, (for extended systems). Therefore, there is no way to adjust the mechanical properties independently of the slurry density.

The technology described in WO 00/20350, WO 00/37387 and WO 01/25163 provides a significant improvement by using flexible fillers in a high solid content system (such as is described in EP 0 621 247). The slurries typically have densities between about 12ppg and about 16ppg. The mechanical properties are adjusted independently of density by adding more or less flexible particles in the blend. This technology is limited in its density range as the flexible particles have a much lower specific gravity compared to cement. Therefore, it is not possible to design high-density slurries (>16ppg) with a high amount of such flexible particles. At low density (<12ppg) insufficient flexible particles can be added to lower the density further without compromising the compressive strength of the cement.

This invention provides cement compositions for which the mechanical properties of the set cement can be controlled independently of the slurry density, both at high density (>16ppg) and at low density (<12ppg).

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a well cementing composition comprising a trimodal blend of particulate materials present as fine, medium and coarse particle size fractions, the particulate materials including cement, flexible particles, and a filler, characterized in that the cement comprises the fine particle size fraction, and the flexible particles and filler comprise the medium and large particle size fractions.

The cement forming the fine particle size fraction is preferably micro-cement or a mixture of micro-cement and slag, and has a mean particle size of 10 microns or less.

The use of a fine cement allows a lower concentration of cement to be used in the blend of particulate materials while leaving more "room" for flexible additives or weighting agents (to

control the density of the mixture) or a combination of the two. Preferably, the amount of cement in the composition is less than 30% by volume of blend (BVOB). It is particularly preferred that the amount of cement is less than 25% BVOB, and according to the desired properties of the cement (in particular the compressive strength), may be less than 20% BVOB, or 15% BVOB and may even be as low as 10% BVOB.

For example a conventional design for a 17ppg system with a solid volume fraction (SVF) of 60%, i.e. porosity of 40%, might contain 10% fine silica (fine), 35% Class G (medium), 20% Hematite (large) and 35% flexible particle (large) (all% BVOB). A composition according to an embodiment of the invention (at 60% SVF) might contain 22% microcement (fine), 5% fine silica (fine), 31% Hematite (medium) and 42% flexible particle (large) (all % BVOB). This latter system has more flexible particles and thus the set cement will have a lower Young's modulus. Also the medium sized hematite is easier to stabilize in the blend and in a slurry with water than large hematite.

The preferred average particle sizes in the different particle size bands are as follows: fine – less than 10 microns; medium – 20 to 100 microns; large – 100 to 400 microns. The particulate materials are selected to provide a blend that has an optimized packing volume fraction (PVF), typically above 0.78. Such blends can comprise:

- Microcement (or blend of microcement/micro-slag) as fines particles;
- Medium and coarse particles selected from heavy fillers (such as hematite, ilmenite,...) and flexible particles (such as ground rubbers, polyethylene, styrene-divinylbenzene,...) for high density systems (above 16 ppg);
- For low density systems (below 12 ppg), medium and coarse particles selected from lightweight fillers (hollow glass beads, hollow aluminosilicate particles) and flexible particles.

The present invention will now be described by way of non-limiting examples.

Cement compositions according to this invention demonstrate that using microcement as fine particles and as the only cementitious component, allows a good compressive strength to be obtained for the set cement even when the micro-cement is used at levels as low as 10% by volume of blend.

To provide high density slurries, weighting agents have to be added in a significant amount to the blend. For a conventional system (Portland cement + weighting agent), the amount of weighting agent that can be used is quite limited due to high viscosity and slurry stability problems. Using an optimized PVF, the rheology can be maintained at an acceptable level and the amount of weighting agent significantly increasing leading to pumpable slurries up to 24 ppg. These types of slurries have a very high compressive strength but also have a high Young's Modulus.

For conventional lightweight slurries water can be added but eventually the permeability of the set cement becomes too high and the compressive strength too low.

The present invention provides the ability to adjust the Young's Modulus independently of the slurry density for slurries above 16 ppg and for slurries below 12 ppg. The concept is to use a blend of particles selected in a way such the PVF is optimized (typically above .78) with the cement being present in the fine particle size band only. This approach allows cement slurries to be designed with a given density, and which lead to set materials having from very low (1000 MPa) to medium (4000 MPa) Young Modulus.

#### Example 1

Very low Young's modulus

Fine Particle Fraction:	
Micro-cement 3.5 micron	12% BVOB
Manganese tetroxide 1.7 micron	10% BVOB
Medium Particle Fraction	
Hematite 70 micron	25 % BVOB
Large Particle Fraction	
Hematite 250 micron	15 % BVOB
Rubber Particles 400 micron	38% BVOB
Density	19.10 ppg
Porosity	40%
Compressive Strength	972 MPa
Young's Modulus	1609

#### Example 2

Low Young's Modulus

Fine Particle Fraction:	
Micro-cement 3.5 micron	19% BVOB
Manganese tetroxide 1.7 micron	10% BVOB
Medium Particle Fraction	
Hematite 70 micron	21 % BVOB
Large Particle Fraction	
Silica 300 micron	35 % BVOB
Rubber particles 400 micron	15% BVOB
Density	19.13 ppg
Porosity	40%
Compressive Strength	2565 MPa
Young's Modulus	4246

## Example 3

## Medium Young's Modulus

Fine Particle Fraction	
Micro-cement 3.5 micron	18% BVOB
Silica 3 micron	10% BVOB
Medium Particle Fraction	
Hematite 70 micron	20 % BVOB
Large Particle Fraction	
Silica 300 micron	52 % BVOB
Density	19.01 ppg
Porosity	40%
Compressive Strength	4253 MPa
Young's Modulus	7040

## Example 4

## Conventional Optimised System (comparative example)

Fine Particle Fraction	
Manganese tetroxide 1.7 micron	14 % BVOB
Medium Particle Fraction	
Class G Cement 20 – 50 micron	36% BVOB
Large Particle Fraction	

Silica 300 micron	50 % BVOB
Density	19.04 ppg
Porosity	40%
Compressive Strength	6883 MPa
Young's Modulus	11392

Note the very high Young's modulus

#### Example 5

Fine Particle Fraction	
Micro-cement 3.5 micron	13%
Medium Particle Fraction	
Hematite 70 micron	35 % BVOB
Large Particle Fraction	
Hematite 250 micron	20 % BVOB
Rubber particles 400 micron	32% BVOB
Density	20.52 ppg
Porosity	40%
Compressive Strength	1229 MPa
Young's Modulus	2034

#### Example 6

Fine Particle Fraction:	
Micro-cement 3.5 micron	10% BVOB
Manganese tetroxide 1.7 micron	15% BVOB
Medium Particle Fraction	
Hematite 70 micron	20 % BVOB
Large Particle Fraction	
Hematite 250 micron	35 % BVOB
Rubber particles 400 micron	20% BVOB
Density	22.99 ppg
Porosity	40%
Compressive Strength	1751 MPa
Young's Modulus	2898

The water used to constitute the slurries is preferably low mineral content water such as tap water. Other water, such as sea water, can also be used.

The compositions of the invention can also comprise additives that are routinely used in the majority of cementing compositions, for example dispersing agents, antifoam agents, suspension agents, cement retarders or accelerating agents, and fluid loss control agents.

#### Example 7

A 17ppg system is designed according to the present invention. The slurry design is given in the table below. The slurry is mixed following API procedures, placed in moulds and then cured in water for 7 days at 150°C and 20.7 MPa. Following the curing period the cement is cooled to room temperature and cut into cylinders 2 inches long and 1 inch in diameter with parallel end faces. The Young's modulus of the sample is then measured using conventional techniques (see for example Handbook on Mechanical Properties of Rocks (Vol. 1-4, V.S. Vutukuri, R.D. Lama and S.S. Saluja, Transtech Publishing, 1974). The Young's modulus of the system is 800 MPa. This is an order of magnitude lower than the Young's modulus of a conventional 15.8 ppg class G and silica system cured and tested under the same conditions.

	Design example 7	%BVOB
Micro-cement (fine) 3.5 micron	145.3 g/600ml	14
Hematite (medium) 70 micron	661.66 g/600ml	38
Synthetic rubber particle (coarse) 400 micron	175.6 g/600ml	48
Antifoam agent	2.45 g/600ml	
Dispersant	3.05 g/600ml	
Polymeric fluid loss additive	2.95 g/600ml	
Porosity	41%	
Density	17.03 lb/gal	

#### Example 8

A 9.7ppg system is designed according to the present invention. The slurry design is given in the table below. The slurry is mixed following API procedures, de-gassed under vacuum, placed in moulds and then cured in water for 7 days at 77°C in a water bath at ambient pressure. Following the curing period the cement is cooled to room temperature and cut into



cylinders 2 inches long and 1 inch in diameter with parallel end faces. The Young's modulus of the sample is measured using 'conventional techniques (see for example Handbook on Mechanical Properties of Rocks (Vol. 1-4, V.S. Vutukuri, R.D. Lama and S.S. Saluja, Transtech Publishing, 1974). The Young's modulus of the system is 230 MPa. This is even lower than the Young's modulus of example 7 due to the presence of additional flexible particles rather than a medium sized mineral filler.

	Design example 8	%BVOB
Micro-cement (fine) 3.5 micron	146.0 g/600ml	15
Synthetic rubber (medium) 48 micron	99 g/600ml	30
Synthetic rubber (coarse) 400 micron	181.5 g/600ml	55
Antifoam agent	1.06 g/600ml	
Dispersant	1.03 g/600ml	
Porosity	45%	
Density	9.7 lb/gal	

It will be appreciated that these examples are illustrative only. Changes can be made while still remaining within the scope of the invention.